Afterword by Dr. David L. Katz, MD, MPH

Director of the Yale University Prevention Research Center

HealthCARING



A Reset for Health and Healthcare

B. HELTON

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Contents

Acknowledgements	vii
Introduction: Why "Healthcaring"? Why Now?	1
1. Reset the Behavior of Millions, Simply	13
2. Medical Tourism: Where You Live Affects Health Destiny	35
3. Definitions Put Our Health and Wellbeing in Play	63
4. Am I Going to Live Through This?	89
5. Which Comes First, Our Health or Our Wellbeing?	115
Afterword: More Care, More Health, Less Healthcare by Dr. David L. Katz	143
About David L. Katz, MD, MPH, FACPM, FACP	149
Appendices	151
1. Worldwide Wellbeing Models	153
2. Birthing a Behavioral Definition	161
3. Primer on Healthcaring: A Keystone Reset	167
4. Subtle Yet Jarring Inflections of Language	173
Notes	179
About the Author: Personal Experience Colors a Nonfiction Book	209
A Guided Bibliography	213
Index	215

Introduction: Why "Healthcaring"? Why Now?

What if healthcare providers and our loved ones chose to care only as much about our health as we do, not a solitary ounce more? For many, the answer is "that's a terrible idea." While nothing separates caring from health and healthcare, our everyday routines and common patterns of behavior have measurably diluted its influence and that needs to change.

When we purposely care for something, we want to tend to it and improve it. Caring is both an inborn and ingrained human behavior. To be caring describes a trait, an action, an attitude or, at times, a common inclination in the spirit of being a good person.

At its essence, caring is the voice of our genes drawn from the deep wellspring of generation upon generation of people living together in settings where cooperation was essential to human survival. It's an expression used to characterize an act of kindness or compassion and an emotion to describe the positive makeup of being human.

Everyone cares to varying degrees about different things, ideas and other people. Being caring is how we demonstrate this concern. Whether this is in families, communities, organizations or societies, caring is more than a unit of language; as are its companions, empathy and self-interest.

When it comes to healthcare, we all want the best. What if I don't know what is the best? Well then, shouldn't I want the most? "Caring" healthcare that includes lifestyle choices will guide our understanding of what is, in fact, best.

Our response, **healthcaring**, meshes with a desirable goal—wellbeing—to reset behavior and lessen competing interests.

Just as the phrase (and movement) going green created a mindset that changed people's behavior and guided the world's approach to improving the environment, the term *healthcaring* wipes the slate clean for improving health and healthcare. And it does this in a proven way.

How health is defined determines what gets done and how. If resistance to change is locked in a culture, it takes a new way of thinking, seeing and doing to break through to fresh ideas and achieve what everyone wants: good health, wellbeing, and of course, more caring, accessible and affordable healthcare.

The language of *healthcaring* appeals to strength of character and personal virtue. It creates a pathway to guide individual, institutional and organizational health and healthcare decisions and actions. *Healthcaring* reframes the seemingly intractable problem—healthcare delivery reform—by defining a societal behavior shortcut to reshape and overcome unchecked self-interest. Like going green, healthcaring will also lead to a cascade of other behavioral cues in a way similar to sustainability, renewable energy, carbon footprint and *organic*, all while providing a social counterbalance to the money-centered U.S. healthcare model.

Equally important, *healthcaring* will provide a behavioral code that sets the tone for individual health improvement. As in self-help, this will make it easier to develop a positive and healthy attitude about our physical and mental wellbeing. *Healthcaring* will raise people's commitment to this, as it encourages self-respect and individual responsibility.

The result will be a personal daily health management routine and, when necessary, more judgment-based medical treatment decisions. Because the accent is put on caring, *healthcaring* will over time also temper what are socially acceptable healthcare entitlements and eligibility

2

HealthCARING

requirements for government-provided support like U.S. Social Security disability, Medicare and Medicaid.

Above all, this will simplify change, rewire behavior and enable providers, patients and payers to better agree on what is necessary in healthcare delivery, what is wasteful and what to focus improvement efforts on most-for our health, general wellbeing and the overall U.S. and world economies. This begins with a language that builds consensus and common across divergent healthcare interests. purpose Once commonplace, the emphasis on "caring" will help redefine the value every segment of society brings and form a smoother path to the desired outcome: a truly healthcaring America and world.

• 1 •

Everybody accepts that change can be really hard, so we resist it. What we haven't paid much attention to is that subconscious change is much easier to swallow than conscious change. We respond when other people around us take positive health steps, and the greater the number of those who adopt a healthier lifestyle, the more likely we are to be cued by *healthcaring* to do the same. Nevertheless, just saying that *healthcaring* will transform American health and healthcare won't make it happen.

One key for simplifying change lies in language itself and that's supported by our research into *how to reset the behavior of millions, simply*. This revolves around **behavioral definitions**—a tool ordinary people have used to trigger extraordinary results, for example, *open source* or *designated driver*.

Behavioral definitions form the shorthand of life. They frame an under-recognized pattern as distilled and potent for behavior as mathematics is for science and biology is for This preview of **HealthCARING: A Reset for Health and Healthcare** continues and includes excerpts from two chapters, the Afterword, an Appendix, and the complete index. To order a copy or two for yourself or to gift to someone else, order online at:

www.open4definition.org/healthcaring.php_{?v=1}

HealthCARING

1

Reset the Behavior of Millions, Simply

One person changed the way an entire society behaves.

He wasn't a President, billionaire entrepreneur or even widely known beyond his professional circles. And he still isn't. However, his efforts paid off in a big way: a keystone behavioral definition has become a ubiquitous and accepted practice whenever friends go out drinking on the town.

Jay Winsten, a Harvard Public Health professor, introduced the idea of a designated driver to America in the 1980's. He cherry-picked this behavioral definition from the Scandinavian countries where it had already become a cultural lodestone. If a group was going out, one person would not drink any alcohol the entire evening. This person became *the* designated driver.

Winsten's team made it their goal to create a safety routine across America. They did not have a formula or other examples to follow. "Winsten's inspiration was that you could make the behavior contagious by repeatedly exposing people to it, in many different contexts, even if those contexts were fictional."¹

They collaborated with writers and producers of more than 160 prime-time television programs before the internet and cable splintered America's attention. Shows would sprinkle designated-driver moments into their scripts. These moments appeared on **The Cosby Show**, **Who's the Boss**, **Hunter** and many others. A *designated driver* poster was displayed on the wall of the bar set for **Cheers**. In an especially memorable episode of another big hit show, **L.A. Law**, actor Harry Hamlin, playing the heart-throb lawyer, asked the bartender to please call his *designated driver*.

A 1988 Los Angeles Times interview about Winsten reads:

"Jay's crusade was one that we could do something about fairly easily, unlike a lot of other worthwhile causes," said Grant Tinker, then a vice president of NBC, who introduced Winsten to dozens of writers at all the major networks. Winsten always requested just "five seconds" of dialogue featuring the designateddriver idea, not a whole episode or even a whole scene. "Considering the simplicity of it all," said Tinker, "it was very hard for us to feel our independence was being challenged."

Three years after the campaign launched, nine out of ten people were familiar with the behavioral definition *designated driver*. And in 1991, people were behaving differently. Thirtyseven percent of American adults reported they had served as a designated driver. Fifty-four percent of those who drank frequently had also been driven home by a designated driver.²

This behavioral definition was not just life changing—it created "life saving" behavior. By 1992, alcohol-linked road fatalities had declined by at least twenty-five percent since 1988. This decline from nearly 24,000 to less than 18,000 lives lost was significant, and this happened at a time when more vehicles were on the highways and more miles were driven. It is likely the number of lives saved by the wide use of designated drivers was understated. By now, the cumulative total far exceeds 100,000 deaths avoided on America's roads.

Jay Winsten used the power and reach of television to stimulate a desired behavior and Americans responded. They first saw it and then mimicked it. *Designated driver* became a societal norm. What began as pure fiction became tangible, quantifiable and, from a behavioral definition and change implementation perspective, highly instructive.

4

Am I Going to Live Through This?

"All under one roof" sounds like a pitch for a shopping mall rather than a process design and operating definition for a Breast Cancer Care Center. Coupled with the companion behavioral definition *patient-centered*, it is easy to see what surgeon and *healthcarer* extraordinaire Laura Esserman had in mind. *All-under-one-roof* and *patient-centered* guided the development of what became one of America's leading medical treatment centers. Esserman practiced at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF).⁶²

A warm and empathetic person, Esserman decided there was a more caring way to treat women with breast cancer. Of course, it didn't hurt her popularity with patients when she gave them her personal cell phone number and often even sang them a lullaby as they drifted off under anesthesia before surgery.

This human touch is in sharp contrast to what most breast cancer candidates usually experience. A typical progression in the U.S., as described by a Stanford University Case Study⁶³, follows in a condensed description, where we use a Jane Doe as the patient:

Jane discovers a lump in her breast. She calls for a doctor appointment and awaits her scheduled examination. The doctor confirms she needs to be further examined, so Jane is referred to another facility with a radiologist for a mammogram(s). It takes a few anxiety-filled days to get the results and they are suspicious, so she is given an appointment to see a busy surgeon like Dr. Esserman. Unfortunately, the mammogram images don't arrive in time for her

examination, so there is a further delay of hours or days while they're located. Nevertheless, the surgeon does a biopsy, which is then sent to (or out for) pathology to determine if the lump has cancerous cells. Jane goes home to—again—anxiously await a phone call. When cancer is detected, she returns to see the surgeon and surgery is scheduled. After surgery, Jane is referred to another specialist for radiology and to an oncologist for chemotherapy. This sequence might take several weeks to unfold, and all the while, Jane can't help but wonder: "**Am I going to live through this?**"

Laura Esserman was appalled by the process and she decided it could be and should be dramatically improved. "What if there were a breast care clinic where a woman worried about a lump in her breast could walk in at the beginning of the day and walk out at the end of the day with an answer—either knowing the lump was no problem, or if it were a problem, having a treatment plan already in hand?" Esserman next set out to design an integrated process around the patient and, ideally, all-under-one-roof, which at UCSF, as in most large organizations, meant there were "turf" issues, as well as institutional politics and bureaucracy, to overcome.

Esserman brought Meredithe Mendelsohn aboard as her chief administrative director and they moved to a modified test mode one day a week. UCSF Radiology Department presented the most difficult scheduling problems, but they prevailed. Esserman would, in the morning, tell patients to go out for a nice lunch or go shopping and then come back at 1:00, while she spent her lunch break in radiology with a radiologist examining the morning's mammogram images and deciding what needed to happen next. It worked, not seamlessly, but well enough to be expanded to two days a week.

"More surgeons started to get involved, and then nurses, and counselors, and support staff, and the snowball began." Success bred more success. Demand grew so much that UCSF

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decided to dedicate an entire floor to a new Breast Care Center. The initial design didn't include radiology, so Esserman gave up a full third of the floor to achieve a core definition—*all-under-one-roof*, and of course, to be *patient-centered*.

Patients flocked to this center. Their patient count from 1997 to 2003 grew from a base of 175 to 1,300 per month. The UCSF Breast Cancer Center became recognized as a national leader and research center. From a business perspective, the gains were equally impressive: great cash flow and profit coupled with raving customer satisfaction.⁶⁴ "For the first time," said Esserman, "we put the woman at the center."

All-under-one-roof was another umbrella vision and keystone behavioral definition that aligned the efforts of disparate and often competing intra-organizational silos, including radiology and nursing, at the UCSF Medical Complex. This was no small feat. A self-organizing behavioral definition, *patient-centered*, spurred an improvement effort driven by Laura Esserman.

Resistance was overcome by connecting these behavioral definitions. This wasn't an abstract, high-level visionary goal created by a Hospital Administrator or board. Rather, the definitions were developed by a practicing surgeon and connected to the fears and trepidations of the very patients the center served. These patients who, in common medical practice, are told to wait for the next phone call days and sometimes weeks later for the results of their mammograms, biopsies or other tests, discovered a timing-and-care-sensitive surgery center. The process was also accepted and followed explicitly by the center's staff, practicing surgeons, radiologists and nurses. It appealed equally to their emotions and intellect.

As with the *designated driver* behavioral definition, UCSF's Breast Care Center had a "why," "how" and "when." Prospective patients, more importantly, now knew where to

Afterword: More Care, More Health, Less Healthcare by Dr. David L. Katz

My field—health promotion—and no doubt many others just as well, handily illustrates the gap between knowledge and the true power of its effective application. We have known for the past two decades at a minimum how to eliminate fully 80% of all chronic disease⁹⁸, and just look around to see the use to which that knowledge has been put. During those same two decades, chronic disease rates and their public health toll have only escalated⁹⁹, and dramatically at that, globally, and especially in the U.S.¹⁰⁰

Knowledge, alas, is not power.¹⁰¹ Knowledge may be necessary for power. Knowledge may be prerequisite to power. But knowledge is not sufficient for power. The gap between what we know, and what we do with what we know, belies the wishful thinking the expression espouses.

It was in 1993 that we were first, most clearly told in no uncertain terms of the opportunity to eradicate 80% of all chronic disease. For it was in that year that McGinnis and Foege published their seminal paper in **JAMA: Actual Causes of Death in the United States.**¹⁰² We learned then what perhaps should have been obvious all along: diseases were not really causes. Diseases were effects.

McGinnis and Foege asked, and answered: effects of what? What was causing the diseases—heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, dementia—that were in turn causing premature deaths? What was causing the diseases that were taking years from life, and life from years?

The answer was a list of ten factors, most of which are under our potential personal control. But for our purposes here, the salient finding was that fully 80% of the action was just the first three items on that list: physical activity, dietary pattern, and tobacco use. I have long summarized this as use of feet, forks, and fingers. Since 1993, a whole series of publications^{103,104,105,106,107,108,109} has served to reaffirm the link between those same few behaviors and the epidemiology of premature death and chronic illness—and even control over the expression of our genes. And perhaps more importantly, to establish the reverse connection as well: we could, with good use of feet (routine physical activity), forks (optimal dietary patterns), and fingers (no cigarettes) eliminate fully 80% of all chronic disease. That is incredible—but certifiably true.

Archimedes famously said: give me a lever long enough, and I can move the whole world! Feet, forks, and fingers are levers long enough to move the whole world of modern epidemiology to a dramatically better place. And they are accountable, and in principle accessible, to each of us.

But just as knowledge is not commensurate with power, will is not tantamount to way—despite cultural platitudes to the contrary. We may have the will to be healthy, but in a world of willfully addictive junk foods¹¹⁰, ingenious labor-saving technologies, and cultural ambivalence¹¹¹—we may not have, or know, or find, the way.

Where there's a will, there may or may not be a way. And so that way must be paved. One approach, accessible to us as individuals, is to align will-power with skill-power. There is a path to the summit of Mt. Everest—but only those with genuine mountaineering skills can take it. The climb to eating well and being active is, fortunately, not nearly that arduous—but in our obesigenic environment, it's no walk in the park, either. Taking the path to health in our culture requires skill.¹¹² Will-power alone will not suffice. Will-power plus skill-power certainly can.

Caring about health is where it all begins. And because we don't, in general, care nearly enough about health, we wind up with way too much healthcare.

Over 20 years of patient care, I have seen—far too many times, painful to recall—people reach retirement age with nicely gilded nest eggs, and disastrously scrambled health. I have never met anyone seriously willing to trade their capacity to get out of bed for a large bundle of cash. I have

144

Appendices

Appendix ^{№.} 1 Worldwide Wellbeing Models

A guide on well-doing, leadership shortcuts and five gauges of wellbeing, including the European Union-wide and Gallup national measurement systems.

Appendix ^{№.} 2 Birthing a Behavioral Definition

The design process including six key tenets and four common traits of a behavioral definition, along with an example design: *WHOlistic*.

Appendix^{NO.} 3 Primer on *Healthcaring*: A Keystone Reset

The backstory on *healthcaring* along with a Q & A on behavioral definitions plus the central argument for their systematic creation and use.

Appendix NO. 4 Subtle Yet Jarring Inflections of Language

Thoughts and insights on the interplay of language and behavior featuring the distinction between *humane nature* and human nature

Appendix 3 Primer on *Healthcaring*: A Keystone Reset

Healthcaring provides a simple, broad, flexible, adaptable and, above all, causal mechanism for change. It's defined *as many*, *together* in **caring health and healthcare.**

In the spirit of Open4Definition—our organization's name healthcaring will also remain open for definition even as we further refine and make it more personal for you in this book. The individual aim is: to transform the health and wellbeing of the whole person; to blossom physically, emotionally, mentally, socially and spiritually; to improve a person's state of health as exemplified by WHO's definition of complete physical, mental and social well-being and is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (see **Appendix 2** for this stated in a definition form). We need to do this with as few negative distortions to the economic engine and the social culture of America and elsewhere in the world as possible.

The goal for *healthcaring* in organizations, institutions and government is equally broad. The idea is to take self-absorbed individuals, whether as patients, employees or officials, and rewire minds around *caring* health and healthcare. Our view is every bit as utopian, altruistic and value-laden as WHO's definition of health, but with two important distinctions.

First, we've taken what already exists for a subgroup of committed individuals, an intense *caring* about health and healthcare, and amplified it to make it understandable and a usable, causal reset in America and elsewhere.

Second, *healthcaring* organizes the system and our health behavior without controlling it. Unlike the WHO definition, this isn't a black-and-white definition that is so specific as to keep

About the Author: Personal Experience Colors a Nonfiction Book



Growing up in the hills of Eastern Kentucky in what is now ranked as the unhealthiest U.S. Congressional District was, perhaps counter-intuitively, a wonderful experience for B. Helton. His family's health history was equally as abysmal as the rest of the district's. As an only child, B. spent hundreds of hours in hospitals or in close-by motels while a parent was "receiving care" or undergoing treatment. B. watched as his parents tried to avoid hospitals and

institutions, especially on weekends, and he became convinced that there just had to be a better way. He knew early on that he didn't want a medical career, but that didn't stop B. from wondering why American healthcare delivery was so prone to inconsistency, errors and oversights.

He left Appalachia and, as a freshman at Georgia Tech in Atlanta, was indoctrinated to an oft-repeated phrase: "What's the good word?" This cue had only one acceptable reply: "To Hell with Georgia!" The University of Georgia was the crossstate athletic arch-rival with more than twice as many students. This response wasn't a word; it was a phrase. But Tech's engineering students, more accustomed to electrical or mechanical signals, didn't ponder the distinction. It was, and remains to this day, a natural mimic for every student and alumnus worldwide.

This was a practiced cue and reply. Yet years later, whenever B. now hears someone ask, "What's the good word?" *healthcaring* has become his auto-reply. He asks you to also take up this response. The good word *healthcaring* is a conversation starter and, for some people, the beginning of a behavioral health reset.

B. spent a decade defining knowledge work and organizing productivity and service quality improvement overseas,

followed by years of self-employment stateside that made individual health insurance coverage a necessity for his family. The arrival of a second child in 1989, Kelly, who unlike her older brother Ben, was born on U.S. soil without the benefit of maternity insurance coverage, was paid for out-ofpocket in a hard-to-negotiate yet customized time payment prearrangement. This marked B.'s complicated and costly reindoctrination into the U.S. healthcare system and he has since spent countless hours dealing with issues in health, selfinsurance and healthcare. Frustration and the continuing belief that there had to be a better way led him to start up a dot-com business touting the predecessor to today's U.S. Health Savings Accounts, and led as well to B.'s conclusion that "lifestyle health" was the only practical answer in the face of such deeply entrenched healthcare definitions.

Then in a slow-motion awakening that began in the last week of 2007, B. was unexpectedly "called" to figure out and ultimately champion behavioral definitions. There were three key prompts, none of them health or healthcare related. These were an unfulfilled redefinition of Father's Day, an illdefined relationship and a third prompt that began as a straightforward inventory of his life's major successes and failures. After a few days of list making and editing, B. devised a simple classification scheme to search for any common threads, and two dominated. The first was "improvement," which surprised no one, considering his background in Industrial Engineering and running a management consulting firm; however, the strand that was a close second surprised him and everyone else: "definitions."

He'd been intuitively working with definitions all of his life with constant experimentation and changes in and alterations to definitions (and their effects on others, organizational performance and his business prospects), yet hadn't consciously recognized it. For the first couple of years after this eureka moment, it still wasn't easy for B. to explain the "IT" of behavioral definitions to the man or woman on the street. This included more than a hundred generous people from around the world who were intrigued enough with definitions to volunteer hundreds of hours to the overall effort and individual projects at Open4Definition.org.

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Healthcaring, healthcarer and humane nature are major launching points, test cases and opportunities for everyday people, including caring mothers and thought leaders in healthcare and elsewhere, to turn their words into action in ways that cue improved health behaviors. With the unwavering support, hard work and ownership of many, Open4Definition continues this effort as B. now thinks of himself as a lens crafter and an amateur social entrepreneur. His actual job title is Guiding Principal, but he says: "I'm really more of a reporter, curator and, from time to time, either a shepherd or improvement ambassador."

This foundational book, however, isn't an author's tale; rather, it is the story of intuitive initiators like Jay Winsten who, with his coinage of *designated driver*, independently unlocked the latent power of a behavioral definition. Without fully seeing what they were doing, their definitions became part of an overarching pattern of social improvement. This behavioral and causal mechanism, now that it has been identified and defined, will simplify change and rewire minds on a large scale, that is, as others choose to join in and support its use.

In closing, and as the book reminds us, the test of any good idea is what can be done with it. What might you do with the right behavioral definition to tackle a seemingly intractable problem in your life, health or work? What will you do to make the promise of *healthcaring* a reality for you and others? Why not begin, as B. did, by repetitiously spreading the good word among everyone you meet? Open4Definition challenges you to try it out at least for the next two or three days running. You'll be amazed, both with what you learn and with the stories surrounding health and its all too often veiled and limiting definitions.

A Guided Bibliography

In a nod to authors worldwide, the key books referenced in **HealthCARING: A Reset for Health and Healthcare** are both described and available for direct purchase in the Open4Definition online webstore at:

www.open4definition.org/bibliography.php

We share a goal with these authors of making their work more visible and readily accessible to a new audience drawn to behavioral definitions and under-recognized patterns.

For your convenience, each book's "Why Recommended" webpage includes a link to the author's website, the ISBN number and Dewey classification, and listings of key people and organizations featured in the source book's behavioral definition-based stories (including more than one hundred stories unused in the **HealthCARING** book). Select authors also share their personal insights or a co-written thumbnail story designed to broaden your understanding of behavioral definitions and their practical use.

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HealthCARING

Index

100% smoke-free, 31 20% Innovation Time Off, 158, 200, 205 20/20, 149 401Ks, 146 5th Congressional District, 127 ABC News, 149 abuse, 99 academic, ii, 112, 170, 198 access, 2, 25, 38, 43, 45, 49, 78, 84, 86, 94, 100, 114, 126, 129, 144, 147, 156, 159, 192, 213 accident, 65, 71, 120 accountable care, 11, 100 Actual Causes of Death in the **United States** (McGinnis and Foege), 143 acupuncture, 39 addiction, 5, 19, 24, 30, 70, 72, 80, 82, 116, 144, 180, 194 affliction, 75 Affordable Care Act, 28, 44, 110 agile reviewers, vii, viii agriculture, 128 AIDS, 101 Alcoa, 120-123, 133 alcohol, 5, 13-14, 16-17, 50-51, 67, 70, 72-73, 112, 128, 181, 186 alcoholism, 4, 13-14, 16, 30, 50-51, 68, 85, 126, 186 all-under-one-roof, 89-91, 122, 201 alternative health, 10, 22, 45, 48, 82, 84, 110, 137, 170 altruistic, 6, 167 America, ii, 3-4, 7, 10, 12-16, 18-23, 25-26, 29-31, 36-37, 39, 41, 42, 44-48, 50-53, 57, 63, 67, 68-69, 71, 74-75, 77-79, 83-85, 89, 92, 94, 97-101, 104, 107, 110-112, 115, 117, 126, 128, 131, 133, 135, 137-140, 149, 155-156, 159, 161-162, 164, 167-168, 177, 180, 182, 184-187, 190-193, 202-203, 205, 209 American Association of Naturopathic Physicians (AANP), 137, 203

American Board of Integrative Holistic Medicine (ABIHM), 137 American Cancer Society, 94, 180 American College of Lifestyle Medicine (ACLM), 137, 149 American Holistic Medical Association (AHMA), 137, 203 American Journal of Health Promotion, 69, 190, 192, 205 American Medical Association (AMA), 137 American Psychological Association (APA), 77, 81-82, 87, 116, 194 anesthesia, 89 Anheuser-Busch, 17, 179 anthropology, 173-174, 200 antibiotic, 60 Antifragile (Taleb), 198 antipsychotic, 78 anti-smoking, 24, 27, 29 Appalachian, 127, 209 Apple, 85-86 Arbor Nutrition Updates, 150 Archimedes, 144 Archives of Internal Medicine, 204 Army, 156 arthroplasty, 35, 38, 40 As One (Baghai and Quigley), 115, 199 Associated Press, 150, 182 asthma, 19 Atlanta, 27, 112, 182, 185, 190, 198, 207, 209 Atlanta Journal-Constitution (AJC), 182, 185 Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), 75 Australia, 60 Austria, 41, 43, 63, 64, 70, 116, 188, 203 authority, 25, 52, 81, 87, 168-169 auto deaths, 42 awareness, 6, 11, 53, 76, 81-82, 102, 122, 124, 138, 169, 175, 190 backstory, 8-9, 20, 151 Baclofen, 134 bacteria, 60, 130 Bartholomew, Christine, viii, 196 batting average, 162, 168

Index

BBC, 197 behavior, ii, vi, vii, 1-6, 9-17, 19-25, 30, 32, 35, 43, 45-46, 49, 61, 64, 66-73, 77, 79, 81-82, 86-87, 92-94, 97-99, 103-107, 111, 115-116, 121-123, 130-132, 137-140, 144-145, 151, 159, 161, 168-170, 174-176, 179-183, 190-195 changing, iv, 5, 30, 68, 92, 103, 119, 127, 138, 149, 180, 188 cues, 93, 161, 186 delaying, 79 health, 11, 42, 82, 111-112, 126, 156, 167, 189, 204, 211 healthcaring, 7, 18, 48, 98 humane, 83, 105, 174 influence, 168, 173, 200 public, 51 reset, 1, 3, 12, 116, 173, 209 social, 154 unhealthy, 72 behavioral psychology, 170 tool, 211 behavioral definition, vi, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 13-21, 24-25, 28-31, 36, 43, 44, 51, 60, 63-65, 67-68, 70, 79, 87, 89, 91-93, 96, 103, 107, 110, 115-117, 120-123, 126, 128, 131-133, 139, 151, 153-156, 158, 159, 161-163, 165, 168-170, 174-175, 179, 181, 183-184, 190, 192, 195-196, 198, 200-201, 210-211, 213 behaviorism, 200 Belew, Shaktari, viii Belgium, 63 belief, 10, 24, 26, 44, 47, 66, 68, 70, 79, 83, 87, 92, 95, 97, 99, 102, 103, 106, 138-139, 146, 153-156, 168, 174, 181, 196, 202, 210 Ben Thinkin' (Helton), 161 benefits, 6, 9, 20, 100-101, 145, 182, 198 bereavement, 80 Berlin, 39, 64 Berwick, Donald, 99, 115, 121, 131, 197, 199 binge drinking, 42 bioethics, 193

biology, 3, 7, 15, 21, 45, 111, 124 biomarkers, 204 bionics, 84 biopsy, 90-91, 102 bipolar, 74-80, 92, 104, 193-194 Birge, Jack, vii, viii, 176 birth, vi, 42-43, 45, 55, 70-71, 87, 105, 127, 151, 161 birthright citizenship, 195, 210 Bismarck era, 38-39, 184 bladder, 96 Blink, The Power of Thinking Without Thinking (Gladwell), 108, 198 blueprint, 170 Bonnaud, Francois, 36-37 boutique medicine, 84 brain, 30, 97, 122, 124, 201 brand, 9, 18, 46, 70, 135, 146, 185 Brawley, Otis, 94-97 Breast Care Center, 91 Brigham, Kenneth, 111-112, 190, 198-199 bright spots, 58-61 Britain, 52 British Petroleum, 31, 115, 199, 200 Brockman, John, 183-185 bronchial, 19 Budweiser, 17, 179 business, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 38, 48, 51, 60, 70, 75, 91, 123, 125, 169, 170, 177, 185, 187, 191, 196, 198, 200, 210 California, 23, 85, 112, 128, 137, 138 Camping, Seana, viii Canada, 52 cancer, 18, 28, 55, 67, 85, 89, 90, 95-98, 102, 106, 136, 143, 147, 196-197, 201, 204 Cancer Treatment Centers of America (CTCA), 201 carbon footprint, 2, 201 carcinogens, 28, 183 cardiac, 191 cardio, 123-124 cardiologist, 107 cardiovascular disease, 197, 204 career wellbeing, 158 caregivers, 22, 83 caring, vii, 1-11, 15-16, 18, 20-24, 44-48, 50, 54, 57, 61, 69, 73, 85, 89, 92-94, 96, 99-101,

104, 111, 115, 133, 136, 138-139, 144, 147-148, 153, 164, 167-168, 171, 174-177, 189, 191, 211 about health, 4, 5, 22, 50, 54, 57, 69, 94, 111, 138-139, 144, 167, 174, 189 health and healthcare, 22, 24, 54, 57, 94, 100, 139 Carney, Brian M., 118 Carte Vitale, 36, 116 case study, 186 cast member, 191-192 cause before effect, 138 causal mechanism, 68,167,211 causal reset, 138, 167 Cavell, J. Anthony, vii, viii CC Corportion, 177 Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, 128-132, 203 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 99, 188, 197 Chambers, Ric, vii, viii, 180 change, ii, 1-4, 8, 11, 14-17, 19, 23, 24-25, 29-32, 44, 48, 59-60, 65, 67-68, 71, 75, 77, 80-81, 83, 92, 97-98, 100, 102, 105-106, 110, 116-117, 121-124, 128, 130, 135, 137-139, 147, 153-155, 161-163, 167, 169, 170, 173, 175-176, 183, 189, 194, 200, 204, 210, 211 creating, 137 cuing, 139, 170 positive, 12, 29, 168 unexpected, 134 changing, 2, 13, 14, 18, 24, 35, 59, 64, 65, 72, 75, 77, 80, 111, 123, 131, 153, 169, 189 character (human), 94 Cheers, 13, 17 chemotherapy, 90, 95-98, 136, 183, 196 Chicago, 107, 150, 195 chickenpox, 78 childbirth, 71 Childhood Obesity, 149 children, 4, 7, 11, 19, 28, 30, 46, 57-59, 74-80, 94, 97, 125, 139, 150, 170, 193-194 Chinese, 200 chronic disease, 10, 18, 69, 111, 133-136, 143-144, 147-149 cigarette, 18, 19, 24-25, 27, 30, 51, 93, 189, 190

Cilley, Marla, 21 citizen, 23, 26, 43, 46, 52-53, 63-64, 101, 153, 155-156, 164, 195, 203 Cleveland Clinic, 72-74, 191--193 clinic, 35, 154 clinician, 77, 80, 96 cocaine, 180 co-create, 7, 121, 170 cognitive, 133, 203 Cognitive Surplus, Creativity and Generosity in a Connected Age (Shirky), 133, 203 coinage, 4, 165, 174, 196, 211 collaborate, 13, 112, 136 collaborative umbrella, 70 collateral damage, 183 Colvin, Geoff, 67, 70, 72, 83, 112, 182, 189, 191, 194 Commander's Intent, 156 community, 1, 7, 11, 15, 21, 24, 25, 42, 59, 68, 77, 97, 98, 108, 115, 123, 134, 136, 158-159, 161, 180, 194 community wellbeing, 158 compagnon, 117, 118 compassion, 1, 5, 6, 11, 22, 73, 140, 176 competence, 52, 81, 158 conflict, 7, 12, 29, 47, 98, 182 Congress, ii, 22, 127, 209 Congressional District, 127, 209 Connected Capitalism, 170 conscience, 80, 97 conscious, 3-5, 12, 17, 22, 52, 63, 92-93, 104, 155, 161, 175, 180, 210 consent, 31, 63 consequence, 25, 27, 46, 51, 64, 79-81, 94, 95, 104, 111, 132, 202 Constitution, 195, 198 consumer, 6, 8, 43, 81, 85, 183, 185 contagious, 13, 15, 21, 74 Cook County Hospital, 107-109 cooking, 59 cooperate, 1, 5, 18, 116, 136, 173 coordinate, 24, 47, 99-100, 116, 125, 155, 173 co-payment, 36, 38-40, 46 coronary, 67, 109-110 Cosby Show, 13 Cosgrove, Delos, 72-74, 191

218

Index

counseling, 24 counselors, 81, 90 Counter Clockwise (Langer), 101, 197 craving, 30, 80 crime, 145 cue, 2-5, 16, 22, 66, 69, 70, 77, 93, 97, 110, 116, 121, 123, 139, 156, 161, 169, 170, 186, 191, 193, 209-210 culture, 2, 7, 8, 13, 16, 21, 27, 29, 36, 41, 43, 51, 53-54, 64-65, 68-79, 83, 98, 100, 107, 119, 121, 130, 144, 153, 156, 167, 174-176, 184, 200, 205-206 currency, 146 custom, 117, 126, 161, 169 cyberspace, 145 Dagher, Aida, viii dance, 5, 146 Danish Tax Ministry, 128 Darcel, Denise, viii Dartmouth, 108 de la Torre, Ralph, 83, 194 Dean, Jeremy, 30 Dean, Kathy, vii, viii death, 14, 20, 23, 25-26, 35, 43, 45, 64, 66, 69, 80, 85, 95, 96, 102-103, 106-107, 115, 121, 180, 190, 204 decision making, 9, 11, 48, 115 Default Rule, 43, 63, 64 define, 2, 4-5, 7, 21, 24, 28, 30, 31, 42, 49, 50-51, 53, 63, 73-75, 79, 83, 92-93, 100, 105, 109, 120-121, 128, 131-132, 134-135, 139, 159, 161-163, 167-168, 175, 181, 183-184, 193-194, 200, 206, 210-211 defining, 2, 17, 24, 45, 170, 209 definition, vi, 3-6, 8-9, 11, 15, 17-25, 28-32, 35, 43-44, 48-49, 51-52, 54-61, 63-67, 70-72, 74, 76-82, 85-96, 99, 101-108, 110, 115-123, 126, 130-133, 135-136, 147, 153, 155-156, 161-165, 167-170, 173-174, 176-177, 180-185, 188-202, 206, 210-211, 213 definitional, 202 definition-based, 43, 57, 169 definition-dependent, 20, 48 definition-enhanced, 23 definition-formed, 121, 181

DeLeon, Chris, viii Deloitte Global, 115, 199 dementia, 143, 147 Denmark, 63, 127, 128, 203 dental, 86 dentist, 54 designated driver, 3, 4, 8, 13-18, 21, 43, 51, 91, 93, 107, 116, 126, 164, 179, 186, 211 destination, 7, 44, 50, 79, 98, 101, 138, 186 deviant, 79 diabetes, 5, 45, 67, 82, 104, 143, 147, 204 diagnose, 38, 74-82, 104, 106, 110, 136, 156, 180, 193-194, 196 dialysis, 145 dictionary, 168, 176 dietary, 82, 143 disability, 3, 46, 75, 80, 81 disease, 9-10, 18, 25, 27, 35, 42, 44-45, 56, 67-68, 74, 76, 96, 103, 106, 111, 113, 133-135, 143-144, 147-149, 163, 165, 167, 180, 190, 193, 196, 204 disinfect, 129, 131 Disney, 191-192 Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder, 77 doctor, 5, 35-42, 47, 52, 54-55, 73, 78, 82, 89, 96, 101, 103, 105, 108-112, 128-129, 131, 133-135, 145, 186, 188, 190, 197-198 Doctors Without Borders, 54 dolphin, 57 donor, 43, 63-67, 80, 188-189 donorcyclist, 66 dot-com, 210 Doubting Thomas, 193-194 Draves, D. Gordon, viii drugs, 76, 81, 86, 95 DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders), 76-81, 116, 155-156, 193-194 DSM-III, 76 DSM-IV, 80-81 DSM-V, 77, 79, 116, 193-194 Dubner, Stephen J., 65, 95-96, 189, 195-196, 203 Duhigg, Charles, 122-123, 139 DUI (Driving Under the Influence), 107 Duke University, 81

HealthCARING

Duncan, Neil, 124 DuPont, 120 duties, 161, 169 Each One Teach Many, 180 Each One Teach One, 179 economic, 3, 10, 22, 40, 83-84, 111, 115, 119, 127, 167, 169, 202 economist, 81, 95 ecosystem, 47 efficiency, 10, 72, 99 Egypt, 60 Elkaya, Donna, viii Emory University, vii, 27, 111-112, 190 Global Health and Humanitarian Summit, vii Emory University Midtown Hospital, 112 emotion, 1, 8, 9, 22, 91, 94, 97, 120-121, 156-157, 163-165, 167, 190, 201, 203 Emotional Health, 126, 156, 201 emotional wellbeing, 156-157 empathy, 1, 5, 6, 74, 89, 176 employer-based wellness, 82 end-of-life, 45 engagement, 157-158 environment, 2, 4-5, 24, 30-31, 43, 45, 67, 73, 121, 124, 131, 144, 168-169, 190 Épanouissement, 163 epidemic, 45, 74, 81, 125 epidemiology, 54, 67, 81, 112, 129, 144, 204 EQ, 201 equality, 2, 28, 59, 69, 82, 91, 92, 112, 116, 122, 130, 138, 153, 156, 159, 167, 185, 200, 203, 209 ER (Emergency Room), 108-110, 129 Esserman, Laura, iv, 89-92, 121, 196 Ethiopia, 60 ethos, 136 eureka, 210 Europe, 10, 52, 71, 119 European Union (EU), 8, 127, 151, 155 evolving, 43, 93 examine, 35-38, 40, 72, 85, 89, 90, 133, 159, 161-162, 165, 186, 198

exercise, 4, 5, 7, 70, 73, 80, 82, 99, 102, 123-126, 128, 139, 184, 190, 201 experiment, 18, 84, 99, 112, 116, 133, 162, 175, 181, 191, 210 FACPM, 149 failure, 29, 45-46, 98-99, 131, 199, 210 family, 1, 5, 11, 23, 36, 39, 56, 58, 59, 74, 77-78, 82, 94, 98, 121, 147, 174, 177, 184, 190, 193-194, 201, 209 fat tax, 128, 203 fatality, 4, 14, 50, 96, 186 fat-shaming, 27 fattening, 31, 128 FAVI, 117-119, 123, 200 feet, 10, 144 Ferlic, Donald, 35 Fiat, 117 financial, 10, 23, 46, 52, 56, 71, 105, 145, 158, 171, 179, 192 financial wellbeing, 158 fingers (no cigarettes), 10, 144 Fisher, Roger, 203 fisheries, 128 fitness, 73, 125-126, 137, 146, 150, 202 five-minute housecleaning, 21 flourish (in health), 7, 45, 122, 153 food, 58-60, 73, 82, 86, 127-128, 144, 159, 205 Food of the Gods (McKenna), 180 Fooled By Randomness, The Hidden Role of Chance in the Markets and in Life (Taleb), 198 Forbes, 191 fork (optimal dietary patterns), 10, 144 Fortune magazine, 67, 83, 182, 189, 191, 194 France, 7, 9, 36-37, 41-42, 44, 51-52, 63-65, 71, 116-117, 163, 184, 185-187 Frances, Allen, 81, 194 Franklin, Benjamin, iv, 161 fraud, 49, 99 Fread, Beth, viii free medical schooling, 71 freedom, 37, 118, 176 Freedom, Inc., Free Your Employees and Let Them

Lead Your Business (Carney and Getz), 118 Frissell, Kellie, viii Gallash, Bruce, viii Gallup, 8, 126-127, 151, 156, 158-159, 202 Gallup-Healthways, 126-127, 156, 159, 202 gambling, 80 game the system, 46 Gandhi, 137, 206 Gangarosa, Ray, viii Gasco, Lou, viii Gawande, Atul, 181 gender, 127 General Motors, 191 General Practitioner (GP), 36-38, 40 generative, 28, 119-120, 163, 182, 200 geography, 42 geopolitical, 47, 51, 127 Georgia Institute of Technology, 111-112, 190, 209 Germany, 9, 38-39, 41-44, 51-52, 64, 65, 67, 71, 76, 79, 100, 127, 184, 188-189 gestation, 87 Getz, Isaac, viii, 118 Gigerenzer, Gerd, viii, 64, 185, 188 Gilbert, Bruce, viii Gjerskov, Mette, 128 Gladwell, Malcolm, 108, 198 global, vii, 143, 190, 204 Global Health and Humanitarian Summit, vii Globe, 150 GNP, 186 GOÄ (Gebührenourdnung für Artze), 38 goal gradualists, 120 goal stretchers, 120 going green, 2, 8, 47 Goldman, Lee, 107-110 Good Morning America, 149 Google, 156, 158, 200, 205 Gould, Steven Jay, 106 govern, 53, 126 government, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 17, 18, 24, 27-28, 37-38, 40, 43, 46, 48, 52, 56, 58, 65, 68, 81, 87, 95, 99, 101, 110, 116, 136-137, 154, 167, 170, 182, 197

Gramme, Rita, viii Gray, Mark, viii Great Recession, 179 Greenwood, Rita, viii Gregorian, 87 Griffin Hospital, 149 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 10, 42, 49, 95, 100 Group Against Smoking Pollution (GASP), 26 Gut Feelings, The Intelligence of the Unconscious (Gigerenzer), 185, 188 habit, 4, 11, 19, 21, 24-26, 30, 32, 59, 68, 70, 72, 93, 122, 123, 128, 129, 131-133, 136, 139, 153-156, 162, 168, 173-174, 180, 184, 201 Hajri, 87 HALE, 204 Hand Hygiene Safety Posse, 129 hand sanitation, 60, 131-133, 203 hand-hygiene, 129-130 handprints, 130 Harris, Sam, 181 Harter, Jim, 158, 206 Harvard University, 13, 67, 101, 106, 112, 124, 201 Harville, Kevin, viii Haugo, Zoe, viii Hausarzt, 38 health, i, ii, vi, vii, 1-12, 17-24, 26-29, 35-49, 53-54, 56-60, 63-70, 72-74, 77-78, 80-87, 92-95, 98-106, 108, 110-112, 115-116, 122, 125-128, 132-139, 141, 143-150, 156, 158, 161-165, 167-168, 170, 174, 177, 182, 184-186, 188-192, 195, 197-199, 202-205, 209-211 and fitness, 125, 202 problems, 19, 24, 184 public, 13, 67, 106, 149, 187, 204 risks, 82, 193 transformation, 202 health and wellbeing, 8, 57, 69, 83, 98, 128, 138-140, 162, 165, 167, 177 health insurance, 27-28, 36-44, 46, 48-49, 71-73, 81-86, 95, 100-101, 106, 108, 110, 134, 141, 182, 189, 192, 197, 202, 210

HealthCARING companies, 24, 28, 37-40, 56, 80, 95, 134 eligibility, 81 exchanges, 48, 110 medical, 40 plan, 36, 40, 84 premimum, 27-28, 73, 182, 192, 197 health promotion, 10, 143, 145, 149, 190 healthcare, 1-12, 18-19, 22-23, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37-57, 61-64, 69-73, 77-78, 82-88, 93-95, 98-101, 104-105, 110-112, 115, 117, 122, 127, 134-140, 147-148, 159, 162, 167-168, 174-176, 182, 185-186, 190, 193, 197, 199, 209, 211, 213 and health, i, ii, 1-4, 10, 17, 22, 28, 42, 47, 49, 98, 103, 105, 110, 136, 138, 161, 167-168 costs, 27, 186 delivery, 2, 3, 7, 9, 45-46, 51-52, 94, 110, 122, 159, 174, 185, 209 industry, 111, 136-137 legal-based, 171 more, 93, 144, 189 providers, 1, 5, 18, 69, 137 reform, 37, 139 system, 7, 10, 22, 41, 43, 47, 110, 115, 134-135, 138, 210 workers, 105, 165 healthcarer, 12, 89, 138, 163, 174, 177, 211 healthcaring, vi, vii, 1-12, 15, 18-23, 28-29, 44, 47-49, 57, 68-70, 72, 79, 84, 87, 92-93, 97-98, 100, 104-107, 110-115, 119, 126-128, 133, 136-139, 147, 150-153, 159, 163-165,

167-168, 170, 173-177, 181, 183, 186, 190-192, 196, 209, 211, 213 attributes, 5, 11, 165, 194 HealthCARING, i, ii, 164, 213 HealthDay, 150 health-related, 7, 99 health-result gauge, 43 Healthways, 202 healthy, 2, 4, 8, 10-12, 27, 45,

49, 57-58, 63, 65, 85, 103, 112, 114, 126, 128, 136-137,

144-145, 146-147, 149, 156, 164, 182-183, 197-198, 204-205 healthy living, 204 heart, 5, 13, 18, 28, 45, 56, 73, 106-110, 124, 143, 147, 180, 191, 197 heart disease, 18, 45, 143, 147, 180, 197 Heath, Chip, 163, 179, 181, 188, 195, 196, 199 Heath, Dan, 60, 163-164, 179, 181, 188, 191, 195-196, 199 Helton, B., i, ii, 209-211 Helton, Ben, ii, 210 Helton, Kelly, 210 Herbert, Mark, viii high school, 123, 125-126 higher deductible health insurance, 71 Hightower, John, viii Hitoshi, Kono, 40 Hixon, Todd, 191 Hodgkins, 96, 196 Hoffman, Elizabeth, viii Hogberg, David, 187 Hollender, Jeffrey, 201 Honduras, 54 Horton Hears a Who (Dr. Seuss), 164 hospital, 15, 20, 27, 38-40, 45, 52, 60, 71-76, 91, 96-97, 100, 108-110, 115, 121, 128-133, 181, 191-194, 199, 201, 203, 209 hospital charge rates, 71 Houle, David, 195 housecleaning zones, 21 How We Do Harm (Brawley), 94 Hubbard, Barbara Marx, viii human, 98, 131, 205 human nature, 6, 11, 151, 154, 168 humane, 7, 11, 22, 54, 58, 61, 68-69, 79, 83, 93, 105, 137, 139, 151, 159, 163-164, 173-175, 177, 196, 210 humane beings, 61, 175 humane care, 68, 175 humane nature, 11, 22, 54, 58, 68, 79, 93, 137, 139, 151, 159, 163-164, 173-174, 177, 196, 211 humane rights, 83, 175 humanekind, 175

222

Index

humanitarian, vii, 11, 54, 174, 175 humanity, 11, 87, 116, 155 humankind, 159 Hungary, 63 hunger, 30, 137 Huppert, Felicia, 155 Huzjak, 94-97, 113 hygiene, 129-133, 203 iatrogenics, 198 ICD, 56-57, 187-188 ICD-10, 56, 188 ICD-10-CM, 188 illness, 18, 26, 76, 85, 97, 127, 133, 144, 198, 202 immune, 94, 129, 197 improvement, iv, 2-3, 12, 17, 20-21, 61, 84, 91, 102, 115, 122, 125, 128, 131, 134-136, 138, 168, 173-176, 180, 190, 197, 199, 209-211 In Pursuit of Elegance, Why the Best Ideas have Something Missing (May), 118 incentive, 53, 129, 145 incurable, 15, 95, 101, 103 Industrial Engineering, 210 infants, 174 infection, 12, 19, 20, 60, 128-129, 131-132 infirmity, 11, 44-45, 110, 163, 165, 167, 174 inhumane, 23 injury, 35, 38, 54, 57, 68, 108 innovation, 10, 11, 49, 73, 88, 119, 125, 168, 180, 188, 196 insomnia, 76 Institute of Health Improvement (IHI), 115, 121, 123, 131, 133, 197, 199 insurance (see health insurance) travel, 86 Internal Revenue Service (IRS), 28 intervention, 24, 28, 47, 52, 60, 68, 83, 84, 103, 121, 155, 196, 199, 204-205 intoxicated, 17 IQ, 201 Iran, 65-66 Isdell, Neville, viii Israel, 66 Japan, 9, 39-42, 44, 51-52, 71, 185-186

Jewish, 66 Johannaber, Earl, viii Johns, Michael M.C., 190, 198 Johnson, Jeff, viii Johnson, Steven, 206 Jones, James Patton, vii, viii Jory, Brian, viii Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), 143, 204 Jungle of Nool, 164 Kahneman, Daniel, 127, 202 Katz, Catherine, 150 Katz, David, viii, 10, 68, 138, 143, 149, 150, 174, 189, 204-205 Kentucky, 127, 209 Kenya, 54 key tenet, 9, 162 keystone behavioral definition, vi, 4, 13, 18-20, 28, 32, 44, 48, 74, 91-92, 115-116, 121-123, 135, 137, 139, 151, 155, 158, 161-163, 168, 173, 177, 186, 189, 191, 193, 200 keystone habit, 122-123 keystone reset, 167 kidney, 65-66, 96 kidney transplant, 65-66 Kirschner, David, vii, viii, 176 Klein, Ezra, 191 knowledge, 9, 105, 143-144, 147, 204, 209 Kraepelin, Emil, 76, 193 Kruschwitz, Nina, 201 Lane, Mark, viii Langer, Ellen, viii, 101-102, 197 language, iv, vi, 1-3, 5, 9, 12, 15, 19, 32, 43, 45, 56, 58, 64, 68, 74, 82, 97-98, 101, 103, 105, 115-116, 127, 151, 161, 164-165, 168-169, 173-174, 176, 179, 183, 197, 206 Laubach, Frank, 179 Laur, Joe, 201 Lawler, Phil, 125-126, 202 lawsuit, 126 lawyer, 13, 202 leader, 23, 39, 69, 73-74, 89, 91, 115, 117, 127, 129-130, 149-150, 156, 163, 184-185, 188, 190, 199, 202, 206, 210 leadership, 16, 70, 115-116, 121, 151, 156, 191, 199, 202 legislature, 24, 26, 28, 53 less-healthy, 182 leukemia, 96

HealthCARING

Levitt, Stephen D., 65, 95-96, 189, 195-196, 203 liability, 187, 202 licensure, 51-54, 57, 64, 85, 116, 186 life expectancy, 42, 67, 105-107, 127 life-and-death, 51 lifestyle, 1, 3-4, 11-12, 16, 27, 45, 67-68, 82-83, 87, 106, 125-126, 137-138, 189-190, 192, 204, 210 lifestyle health, 210 LinkedIn, 149 Linux, 136 lipids, 73 Lipitor, 46 Lippmann, Walter, 31, 184 London, 35, 185 LUI (Living Under the Influence), 107 Luisi, Constance, viii lymphoma, 96, 196 Lynch, Peter, viii Lyons, Dave, viii Made to Stick, Why Some Ideas Survive and Others Die (Heath and Heath), 163, 164 Madrigal-Dersch, Juliette, 55, 187 Making Habits, Breaking Habits (Dean), 30 Malcolm Ryder, viii malnutrition, 57-60 malpractice insurance, 41, 71, 196 mammogram, 89-92 manic-depression, 76 many, together, 5, 116, 140, 155, 167 marijuana, 80 market, 44, 46, 51-52, 66, 119, 135, 173, 177, 179, 200 marketing, 4, 9, 10, 15, 31, 70, 76, 164-165, 174 mark-to-market, 15, 179 marriage, 170, 183, 202 mathematical, 169, 200 Mauboussin, Michael J., 181 May, Matthew E., viii, 85, 118, 195, 206 McCauley, Richard, 85 McKenna, Terence, 180 McWhorter, John, 184 meaning and purpose, 157

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), 54, 187 Medicaid, 3, 48, 56, 99, 197 medical, vi, 2, 4, 6, 15, 18, 21, 26, 28-29, 35-36, 39-43, 49-57, 71, 74, 76, 78-79, 81, 83-85, 89, 91-92, 94-98, 101-106, 108, 110-116, 120-121, 124, 128, 130-137, 149, 161, 169-170, 181, 184-187, 190-191, 196, 198, 201, 203, 209 center, 74, 120, 191, 198 community, 198-199 decision, 196 errors, 53, 85, 98, 190 fields, 198 practices, 35, 56, 91, 133, 187 profession, 54, 57, 103-104, 116, 132 providers, 52, 79, 83, 103, 187 staff, 94, 96-97, 116, 129 term, 6, 103 medical term, 6 Medicare, 3, 46, 55-57, 96, 99, 101, 134, 187, 197 medicine, 5, 20, 35, 37, 46, 52-53, 65, 67-68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 84, 96, 98, 99, 102-105, 108, 129, 133, 136-137, 145, 149, 154, 182, 197-198, 204-205 Medicine, Mind and Meaning, A Psychiatrist's Guide to Treating the Body, Mind and Spirit (Wood), 205 meme, 175 mental, 2, 5, 44, 53-54, 70, 74-77, 78, 80-82, 104, 111, 113, 136, 139, 156, 159, 163-165, 167, 193 metaphor, vii, 111, 155, 191-192 methodology, 109, 179, 203 Michigan, 20, 86, 181, 192 midbrain, 30 military, 54 mind-bending, 57 mind-body-spirit, 82 mind-share, 9 mini-plants, 117, 119 misbehavior, 6, 45, 70, 193 misery, 154 mistakes, 21, 45, 52 misuse, 81, 99, 110 Mitts, Lydia, 193 model, 2, 8-9, 18, 22-23, 38, 42, 68, 71, 76, 84-6, 107, 119,

Index

123, 127-128, 136, 139, 153, 156, 158-159, 191, 198, 200 competing, 153 leadership, 156, 199 mathematical, 200 SUCCESs, 164-165 wellbeing, vi, 151, 153, 199 molecular, 15, 21 money, 2, 15, 41, 54, 69, 95, 98, 118, 127, 145-146, 186, 202 MOOC, 187 mood disorder, 77 moral, 45, 64, 94-97, 132, 134-135, 140 More Care, More Health, Less Healthcare (Katz), vi, 138, 143 mores, 29, 45 mortality, 42, 96, 106, 196, 204 mothers (caring), 11, 58-59, 87, 121, 130, 137, 174, 195, 211 motorcycle, 65-66, 146 movement, 2, 21, 100, 139, 189 Murthy, Rekka, 129-130 Muslim, 86-87 mutual health organization, 11 myeloma, 96 myth, 9, 33, 49, 62, 88, 114, 141, 185 nation, 27, 35, 52, 121, 153-155 national, 10, 21, 23-24, 29, 35-37, 39-41, 44-45, 54-55, 65, 68, 71, 81, 91, 123, 126, 136, 139, 149, 151, 153, 156, 182, 187, 197, 201-202, 204-205 National Academy of Sciences, 205 National Cancer Institute, 29 National Center for Public Policy Research, 187 National Institutes of Health (NIH), 29 National Well-being Index, 126, 156 nature, 6, 11, 25, 27, 30, 66, 104, 162, 175 naturopathic, 203 Navy, 35, 107, 108 NBC, 14, 179 Netherlands, the, 78 network, 14, 197, 201 neurology, 30, 124, 134 New Deal, 100 New York City, 131

New York Times, 71, 150, 194, 203 nicotine, 30 Nigro, Ryan, viii Nigro, Todd, viii no dry holes, 199 No Smoking Area, 25, 27, 31 Nobel Peace Prize, 54 Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), 54, 57, 67 non-profit, 38, 126, 149, 193 non-smoker, 25-26, 28, 30, 51, 189 non-smoking, 4, 30, 192 Noriaki, Nakamichi, 39 norm, 7, 10-11, 14-15, 19, 45, 48, 51, 59-60, 63, 65, 73, 95, 98, 100, 102, 107, 115, 121, 133-134, 196 Northwestern University, 183 Norwood, Michael, viii Now Tobacco Has Killed My Big Brother (O'Donnell), 190 nurse, 54, 73, 90-91, 96, 128, 131 nutrition, 58, 60, 73, 85, 137, 149, 204 NuVal nutritional guidance system, 149 O'Neil, Paul, iv, 120, 121, 122, 123 Obama, Michelle, 150 Obamacare, 101, 182 obesity, 4, 27-28, 31, 42-43, 72, 82, 125-126, 128, 149, 159, 182, 184, 191, 205 occupational, 52, 186 Occupational Licensing Unveiled, It's Huge (Helton), 186 O'Donnell, Michael P., 68, 190, 192 Off-Balance (Kelly), 203 oncologist, 90 open source, 3, 15, 115, 136, 200 Open4Definition, i, 28, 161-162, 165, 167, 170, 175, 181, 185, 186, 190, 197, 200-201, 206, 210-211, 213 ophthalmologist, 40 optimism, 157 opt-in/opt-out, 17, 43, 63-64, 66-67, 79, 93, 97, 128 organ, 63, 67, 80

HealthCARING

organ donor, 17, 43, 63-67, 70, 79, 93, 116, 128, 188-189 organic, 2, 82 organization, 1, 2, 8, 15, 17-18, 26, 28, 32, 54, 61, 68, 74, 81, 90-91, 100, 115-117, 120-123, 136-137, 153, 156, 158, 161, 167, 173, 177, 191, 200, 210, 213 organize, 27, 74, 91, 117, 127, 137, 167, 177, 209 orphan, 58 orthopedic, 35, 37-39 out-of-pocket, 28, 37, 46, 71, 182, 210 outpatient, 40 overweight, 31, 184 oyster, 185 painful, 144, 182 Pando, Teresa, viii paradox, 70, 136 parent, 23, 55, 75, 79, 150, 193, 209 Parham, Margie, viii Parsons, Lisa, viii participant, 45, 61, 82, 112, 120, 136, 138, 198 passion, 8, 136, 147 pathology, 80, 90 patient, 3, 5-7, 11, 18, 20, 22, 35-38, 41-48, 51, 55-56, 66, 69, 71-74, 78, 83-85, 89-91, 94, 96-105, 108-110, 112, 116, 122, 128-129, 131-135, 144, 149, 167, 180-181, 183-184, 187, 192-193, 196, 199, 201 behavior, 102-103 care, 47, 144, 149, 201 centered, 18, 84, 89, 91, 94, 122 experience, 72-74, 196 Medicare, 56, 187 privacy, 18, 132-133, 135, 203 safety, 181 to patient, 134, 201 under-aged, 76 PatientsLikeMe, 17-18, 23, 133-136, 180, 201, 203 pattern, 1, 3, 4, 17, 19, 21, 31, 68, 70-71, 79, 93, 116-117, 122, 143, 169, 198, 211, 213 under-recognized, 3, 15, 70, 81, 122, 163, 198, 201, 213

payer, 3, 6, 22, 36, 39, 41, 45, 46, 56, 71, 76, 81, 94, 145, 210 pay-for-health-success, 10 pay-for-organs, 66 PE4life, 126, 202 PERMA, 156 Peru, 54 Peterson, Michael, viii pharmaceutical, 18, 22, 84, 94, 95, 99 pharmacist, 133 philanthropic, 11, 174 philosophy, ii, 54, 125-126, 134, 174, 201, 203 physical, 2, 38, 44, 73, 85, 95, 97, 98, 124, 126-127, 136, 143, 156, 158, 159, 163-165, 167, 192 Physical Education (PE), 124-126, 202 physical wellbeing, 158 physician, 22, 37-38, 41, 51-56, 71, 77, 81, 83-86, 94, 97, 100, 104, 110, 129-131, 137, 186-187, 193, 203 physiological, 74 Pinker, Steven, 206 placebo, 102-103 , plaintiff, 22, 94, 99 Poland, 63 policy planner, 22, 94 politics, 15, 22, 38, 44, 50, 54, 90, 94, 98, 101, 111, 177, 206 Portugal, 63 positive deviant, 58, 61 positive psychology, 8, 156 poverty, 58, 146 practice, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 35-36, 39-42, 51-53, 55-56, 59-61, 65, 70, 75-76, 79, 84-85, 89, 91, 110, 118, 121, 129, 131, 134, 136, 147, 149, 161, 169, 186-187, 197, 209 Prancing Pony Press, i, ii predictive health, 45, 70 Predictive Health (Brigham and Johns), 111-112, 190, 198, 199 Predictive Health Institute, 111 Preferred Provider Organization (PPO), 22, 94 pregnancy, 87 premature death, 43, 143-144 prescription, 86, 105

Index

prevention, 9-10, 49, 68, 83, 112, 129, 147, 149, 189, 204 preventive healthcare, 8, 45 Princeton University, 127 procedure, 38, 42, 45, 71, 84, 111, 118, 121, 131 Pronovost, Peter J., 20, 21, 181 prostate, 96, 97, 204 provider, 3, 6, 11, 22, 37, 39-40, 45, 53-56, 70, 72, 83-84, 86, 94, 98-99, 103, 112, 154, 174, 196, 198 PsyBlog, 30 psyche, 10, 32 psychiatric, 74-77, 81, 136, 156, 193 psychiatrist, 76-77, 79, 81, 193 psychologist, 20, 30, 77, 81, 110, 180, 183 psychology, 75, 102, 174-175, 197 psychotherapy, 68, 154 Public Opinion (Lippmann), 184 Quigley, James, 200 R.A.R.E Project, 180 radiology, 89-91 Ramadan, 86-87, 195 Ramsey, Clay, viii, 206 random, 112, 129, 165, 188, 198 rank-and-file behaviors, 156 Ratey, John, viii, 124, 201 Rath, Tom, 158, 206 redefinition, 84, 116, 210 Reed, Diana, viii Reid, T.R., viii, 35, 38, 51, 57, 185 Reilly, Brandon, 108-109 reimbursement, 37, 56, 71 relapse, 31, 48 remission, 15, 48, 96, 103, 204 renewable energy, 2 research, ii, 3, 10, 18, 32, 36, 68, 75, 77-78, 80-81, 91, 96, 106-107, 108, 112, 124, 135, 149, 158, 163, 181, 187, 193, 198, 199, 202 reset, i, ii, vi, 1, 3, 7, 12-13, 44, 57, 82, 92, 98, 116-117, 138-139, 140, 161, 167, 173-174, 179 resilience, 157 resistance, 2-4, 17, 23, 29, 52, 60, 65, 69, 91, 92, 104, 136, 147, 162, 181, 200

respect, 2, 22, 51, 71, 83, 100, 105, 119, 125, 170, 186, 194, 203 respiratory, 26 responsibility, 2, 7, 16, 20, 47, 83, 94, 98, 102, 104, 117, 179, 194 Reuters, 150 Rewire Leadership, As Many, Together (Helton), 200 rituals, 169 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 42 Roizen, Michael F., 73 Roker, Dania, viii Romania, 54 Roosevelt, 100 Rosen, Jay, 49, 50, 117, 185 rules, 29, 52, 56, 65, 99, 136, 161, 169, 182-183, 198 sacrifice, 7, 98 Safe Patients, Smart Hospitals (Pronovost), 181 Saltmarsh, Sue, viii sapient, 161-163, 182 Sapir, Edward, 173, 206 Sapir-Whorf Hypotheses, 207 sarcoma, 96 satisfaction, 37, 91, 138 Scandinavia, 13, 15 science, 3, 20, 29, 65, 83, 103, 111, 116, 123, 149, 161, 169, 183-185, 190, 193, 198, 200 scientific meanings, 161, 169 scientist, 84, 106, 183 sclerosis, 133 scrub, 132-133 secondhand obesity, 184 secondhand smoke, 4, 8, 17-19, 24-31, 51, 70, 93, 99, 116, 137, 155, 180, 186, 189 behavioral definition, 93, 131 definition, 28-29, 155, 183 impact, 19, 26-27, 31 Secondhand Smoke, **Backburning the Fire** (Helton), 181 See Something Say Something, 179 self-determination, 157-158 self-help, 2, 93 self-interest, 1, 2, 4, 22, 46-47, 69 Seligman, Martin, 156 Semmelweis, Ignatz, 203

HealthCARING

Senegal, 54 Senge, Peter M., 120, 201 shine your sink, 21 Shirky, Clay, 133, 203 shortcut (definition formed), 2, 93, 155-156, 200 Shulman, Neil, viii Siben, Bernie, vii, viii Silka, Paul, 129-130 Simmons, Laurie, viii Singapore, 176 skill, 15, 21, 144, 146-147 skill-power, 144, 146-147 SMD, 193 Smith, Bryan, 201 Smith, Emily Hamlin, 193 Smith, Thomas J., 96 smoke-free, 19, 24, 30 smoker, 4, 18, 19, 24-31, 51, 69, 73, 82, 180, 182, 190 adult, 27 public, 26 smoking cessation, 19, 24, 72, 154, 183 social norms, 161, 169-170, 195 Social Security, 3, 101 social wellbeing, 158 society, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12-13, 15-18, 21, 23, 45, 52-53, 64, 68-69, 80, 83, 97, 100, 116, 120, 135, 137, 145, 153-155, 158, 170, 173, 184-185, 195, 200 some is not a number, 199 soon is not a time, 121, 199 Sourcebooks, viii, 195 Spark, The Revolutionary New Science of Exercise and the Brain (Ratey), 124, 201 spiritual, 1, 139, 164-165, 167, 206 spreadable, 31, 107, 163, 165, 181 Stanford University, 89, 94, 196 Starbucks, 129 statistics, 30, 35, 41, 58, 76, 103, 106, 108, 132, 147, 158, 179, 188, 193, 197, 203 Sternin, Jerry, 57-60, 188 Steward Health Care Systems, 83, 194 sticky, 31, 107, 163, 165, 181 stomach, 59, 95, 106 stop-doing, 15 stop-smoking, 24, 25

stories, iv, 8, 9, 197, 200

stress, 55, 69, 73, 104, 127 stroke, 67, 143, 147 Strom, Stephanie, 203 subconscious, 3, 5, 17, 22, 25, 161, 175, 180 subliminal, 4, 155 success, 4, 18, 23, 25, 30, 43, 58, 65, 81, 90, 116, 122, 139, 163, 165, 168, 170, 181, 210 SUCCESs, 163-165 suffer, 5, 18, 27, 75, 97, 108, 121, 127, 133-135, 158 sugar, 73, 128 sugar tax, 128 suicide, 75 Super Freakonomics, Global Cooling, Patriotic Prostitutes, and Why Suicide Bombers (Levitt and Dubner), 65, 95, 189, 195-196, 203 Supreme Court, 44, 101 surgeon, 27, 35, 38-39, 66, 73, 89, 90-91, 132, 150, 191, 192 surgery, 35, 38-40, 42, 52, 66, 89-91, 132-133, 192 suspension of disbelief, 96, 99 sustainability, 2, 201 sustainable, 42, 45 Swan, Trevor, viii Sway, The Irresistable Pull of Irrational Behavior (Brafman and Brafman), 193 Switch, How to Change Things When Change is Hard (Heath and Heath), 60, 179, 181, 188, 195-196, 199 Switzerland, 41, 43-44, 51 syndrome, 104 Taiwan, 201 Taleb, Nicholas Nassim, 198 Tamalet, Bertrand, 37, 38 Taubman, Jacqueline, viii taxes, 19, 24, 27, 80, 128, 182, 197 tax-free, 128 TBU (True But Useless), 58 teacher, 47, 79, 124-125, 149, 179, 193, 202 teamwork, 16, 54, 57-58, 60, 161 technology, 10, 36, 144 teenagers, 25 television, 13-14, 105, 126, 164 Temper Dysregulation with Dysphoria (TDD), 77, 193

228

Index

terminal, 94 Tester, Gita, viii testicular, 96 The Healing of America, A Global Quest for Better, **Cheaper, and Fairer Health** Care (Reid), 35 The Huffington Post, 149 The Laws of Subtraction (May), 85, 195, 206 The Max Planck Institute for Human Development, 64 The Median is Not the Message (Gould), 106 The Moral Landscape (Harris), 181 The Necessary Revolution, How Individuals and Organizations... Create a Sustainable World (Senge et al), 120, 201 The Next Exodus, Primary-Care Physicians and Medicare (Hogberg), 187 The Power of Habit (Duhigg), 122, 139 The Power of Positive **Deviance, How Unlikely** Innovators Solve the World.s Toughest Problems (Sternin and Sternin), 188 The Stuff of Thought, Language as a Window into Human Nature (Pinker), 206 The Tipping Point, How Little Things Can Make a Big **Difference** (Gladwell), 198 theory, 37, 70, 201 therapy, 20, 38, 78, 133, 196, 197 Think Twice (Mauboussin), 181 third-hand smoke, 28-29, 31 This Will Change Everything, Ideas that will Shape the Future (Brockman), 183 This Will Make You Smarter (Brockman), 184-185 three-legged stool, 153, 205 Tinker, Grant, 14, 179 tipping point, 189 Titanic, 112 To Err is Human (The Institute of Medicine), 129 tobacco, 19, 23-25, 28, 31, 69, 73, 93, 104, 143, 190

tool, 3, 11, 92, 119, 122, 139, 147, 188, 192 torture, 95 Torvalds, Linus, 115, 136, 200 toxin-free environment, 72 transform, 3, 24, 44, 122-123, 133, 163, 165, 167, 190, 197, 200 transmission efficiency, 9 transplant, 43, 64-66, 98, 127, 188-189 traumatic, 98 travel, 54, 86, 128, 146-147, 180, 187 Trojan horse, 183 tuberculosis, 67, 85 Tufts University, 60, 188 tumor, 97 typhoid, 67 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 182 Homeland Security, 179 U.S. National Organ Transplant Act, 66 U.S. Surgeon General, 24, 29 Uganda, 86 unconscious, 92, 93, 103, 153, 173 underinsured, 47, 51, 83 United Kingdom, 31, 64, 67, 127, 185, 190, 204 United States, i, ii, 2-4, 8-10, 18, 22-27, 29, 33, 35, 38, 40-56, 60, 63-67, 71-75, 78-82, 84-85, 89, 92-93, 94-101, 107-108, 110-111, 115, 120-121, 125, 127, 133, 135-136, 138, 143, 149-150, 155-156, 168, 179-182, 185-186, 188-192, 195-197, 199, 201, 203-205, 209 universal, 16, 44, 47, 94, 130, 158, 176 University of California at San Francisco (UCSF), 89-92, 121, 196 University of Georgia, 209 University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 42 vaccination, 85 vacuum, 170 values, 16, 92, 161, 169 van der Linden, J., viii Vann, Ian, 115

HealthCARING

vegetable, 67, 112 vehicle, 14, 25, 43 victim, 23, 65, 74, 81, 108 Vietnam, 57-61 Virginia Commonwealth University, 96 virtue, 2, 69, 92, 94 vitality, 146, 157 vitality-time, 146 Volkswagen, 117 volunteer, 11, 46, 54, 70, 124, 161, 174, 187, 210 Volvo, 117 von Furstenberg, Diane, 193 von Köckritz, Dr. Christina, 38-39 Wales, 60 Wall Street Journal (WSJ), 73, 150, 192 Washington Post, 35, 150, 185, 191 Wasik, Bill, 198 waste, 3, 49, 69, 95, 99, 162, 206 Watford, Jan, viii Watts, Rebecca, viii wealth, 41, 145-146, 195 Weaver, Leonora, viii weight, 67, 73, 112, 126, 139, 149, 154, 205 Weight Watchers, 73 well-baby, 71 wellbeing, vi, 1, 2, 5, 8-9, 11-12, 18, 21-22, 44-45, 47, 50, 63, 68, 70, 82, 93, 94, 100-101, 105-06, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 126, 127, 136-137, 151, 153, 155-156, 158-159, 162-165, 167-168, 184, 194, 195, 199, 202, 206 general, 3, 8, 68, 126 mental, 2 personal, 82, 139 Wellbeing, The Five Essential Elements (Rath and Harter), 206 well-doing, 115, 117, 136, 151, 153, 159, 199

wellness, 11, 18, 73, 82-86, 132, 137, 139, 145, 191-193 WellnessMart, 85-87, 112, 195 well-nourished, 58 wheelchair, 145 Where Good Ideas Come From, The Natural History of Innovation (Johnson), 206 wholistic, 84 WHOlistic, 151, 163-165, 195 Whoville, 164 Why? (Tilly), 63, 106 wicked problem, 49-51, 57, 61, 185 Willett, Walter C., 67, 112, 189 Williams, Jim, viii Williams, Wade, viii will-power, 144, 148 Winsten, Jay, iv, 4, 13-16, 21, 43, 107, 126, 164, 211 wisdom, 58-59, 61, 135, 155 wise, 29, 63, 162, 182 Wood, Eve A., viii, 205 Woodman, Betty, viii Work Environment, 126, 156 World Health Organization (WHO), 41, 44, 163-165, 167, 190 worldview, 4 Yahoo, 180 Yale, 10, 68, 149 youth, 21, 24 YouTube, 189 Zackary, Matthew, viii Zaldivar, Ricardo Alonso, 182 zero fatalities, 120, 122 hour, 123, 125 injuries, 120, 122 lost work days, 120, 122 reportable incidents, 120, 121, 122 tolerance, 53, 131, 186 Zero Hour, 123, 125 Zobrist, Jean Francois, iv, 117, 118, 200

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